

Remarks

Claim 1 has been amended. Support for the amendment to claim 1 may be found in Applicants' specification at, for example, page 14, lines 24-27. No new matter has been introduced by this amendment.

1. Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

Claim 1 is rejected as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,348,519 to Ohshima *et al.* ("Ohshima").

Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner's assessment of the applicability of Ohshima to Applicants' claimed invention. According to the Examiner, Ohshima teaches at least two non-photo-curable resins wherein at least one of the non-photo-curable resins is a self cross-linking resin. As support for these assertions, the Examiner cites a single sentence in the Ohshima specification that reads "[a]lso, non-reactive binder polymer may be added to such [ultraviolet cure] compounds" (col. 4, lines 66-67). Nothing from this single line of description teaches Applicants' amended claim 1 requirements that (a) there are at least two non-photo-curable resins; (b) that at least one of the at least two non-photo-curable resins is a self-cross-linking resin; and (c) that the content of the photo-curable resin relative to the total weight of the non-photo-curable resin and the photo-curable resin is from about 10% to about 80%.

Further, a review of the Ohshima examples show that polyacrylic acid is the only non-photo-curable resin present in each of the described emulsion inks, and that the content of the photo-curable resin relative to the polyacrylic acid ranges from 91 to 99%. Additional teaching in the specification of this amount of polyacrylic acid present in the Ohshima emulsion inks can be found, for example, in the statement that "[I]t is preferable to add 0.1 to 5.0 weight % of polyacrylic acid and derivatives thereof such as sodium polyacrylate and polyacrylate triethanolamine" (col. 7, lines 54-57). In contrast, in Applicants' claimed recording liquids, the content of the photo-curable resin relative to the total weight of the non-photo-curable resin is from about 10% to about 80%, which is outside the 91 to 99% range taught by Ohshima.

Clearly then, at least for the above-stated reasons, Ohshima does not anticipate Applicants' claimed invention because Ohshima does not teach each and every element of Applicants' claimed invention. Applicants therefore request that this rejection be withdrawn.

2. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claim 2 is rejected as being unpatentable over Ohshima in view of U.S. Patent 5,513,569 to

Mathias (“Mathias”). The Examiner acknowledges that Ohshima does not disclose inkjet printing but cites Mathias as teaching that screen printing, which the Examiner asserts is taught by Ohshima, is equivalent to inkjet printing. Thus, according to the Examiner, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to substitute screen printing for inkjet printing for the same purpose of printing an image.

Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner’s use of Mathias in combination with Ohshima to render Applicants’ claimed invention obvious. Mathias cannot remedy the deficiencies that are present in Ohshima as discussed above in section 1. The combination of Ohshima with Mathias cannot therefore render obvious Applicants’ claimed invention. Therefore, Applicants request that this rejection be withdrawn.

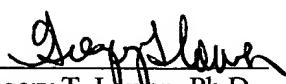
3. Conclusion

Applicants believe that all grounds for rejection have been fully addressed and that the subject application is now in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner feel that there are any issues outstanding after consideration of this amendment, the Examiner is invited to contact Applicants’ undersigned representative to expedite prosecution.

Except for issue fees payable under 37 C.F.R. § 1.18, the Commissioner is hereby authorized by this paper to charge any additional fees during the entire pendency of this application, including fees due under 37 C.F.R. §§1.16 and 1.17 which may be required, including any required extension of time fees, or to credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-0310. This paragraph is intended to be a **CONSTRUCTIVE PETITION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME** in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a)(3).

Respectfully Submitted,

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Gregory T. Lowen, Ph.D.
Registration No. 46,882
Direct: 202-739-5915

CUSTOMER NO. 009629
MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP
1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
Tel: 202-739-3000
Fax: 202-739-3001